

Rate Assistance Program

For those of our customers who are struggling with financial hardship, we're committed to providing rate assistance. For more information about the program contact the Utility Billing Clerk, 425.788.1185 ext. 8090.

Making Sure This Report Reaches Our Customers

The EPA has informed water providers that having this report available on the City website meets delivery requirements as long as customers are notified of this option and those who would like a paper copy can request one. The City has decided to provide it in this way to conserve paper and save printing and mailing costs. If you would like to provide feedback about the delivery method or request a copy be mailed to you, please send an email to sara.ruhland@duvallwa.gov or call Public Works, 425.788.3434 ext. 8043.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public City Council meetings and voice any concerns or suggestions you have about your drinking water. The City Council meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Riverview Educational Service Center, 15510 - 1st Avenue NE, Duvall.

UTILITY BILLING NEWS 2019

Go paperless! Get your utility bill emailed to you. Register using your utility bill. It's free and easy! Just have your most recent utility bill with you for current information. If you've already registered, sign in and go to My Profile. Under Your Accounts, click on your account number then: Select "NO, do not print and send my bill using the postal service" AND select "YES, send

an electronic copy of my billing statement via email". Click on SUBMIT. Your utility bill will be emailed to the account you have registered with. (Please note: any past due or pending disconnection

notices will still be mailed.)



Sprinkler Timer Rebate

If you are on the fence about buying a new WaterSense sprinkler timer because it costs too much, this program is for you. We want to make it easier for you to save water by offering you a rebate of \$10 for each functioning sprinkler zone on your timer, up to \$100.

Learn more at: www.savingwater.org/rebates

Rebate Source: Saving Water Partnership

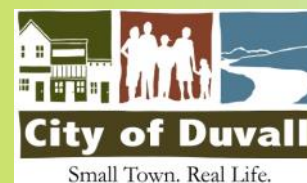
** for Duvall residential customers, reducing water consumption has no effect on sewer rates—we have a flat fee.*

City of Duvall
PO Box 1300
Duvall, WA 98019
www.duvallwa.gov

City Hall
15535 Main Street NE
Phone: 425.788.1185

Public Works:
14525 Main St NE
425.788.3434

Utility Billing Clerk:
425.788.1185 ext. 8090



2018 Drinking Water Quality Report



Duvall Days 2019
Photo credit: Jason Coon

PW ID WA207508

Prepared July 2019



Where Your Water Comes From

Maintaining clean and reliable drinking water is an essential priority for Duvall. Ongoing testing and infrastructure improvements to our system help ensure the quality of the City of Duvall's water. We are committed to protecting this valuable resource - now and for future generations.

The City purchases all its water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). SPU provides many cities and water districts with water from two watersheds, the Cedar and the Tolt. All of Duvall's water comes from the Tolt Watershed. Both SPU and Duvall monitor and test it to maintain quality. There are seven sample stands throughout the city that SPU and Duvall use to test the quality of our drinking water every day.

Thank you for your interest in Duvall's drinking water resources and conservation efforts to maintain a safe and healthy community.



Duvall Days 2019
Photo credit: Łukasz Tomczyk

Ensuring Safe Tap Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and/or the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and / or the Washington State Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants and Regulations

Washington's Source Water Assessment Program is conducted by the DOH Office of Drinking Water. According to the DOH, all surface waters in Washington are given a susceptibility rating of "High", regardless of whether contaminants have been detected or whether there are any sources of contaminants in the watershed. Information of the source water assessments is available from the DOH website at: <https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/swap/>.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **1.800.426.4791**.

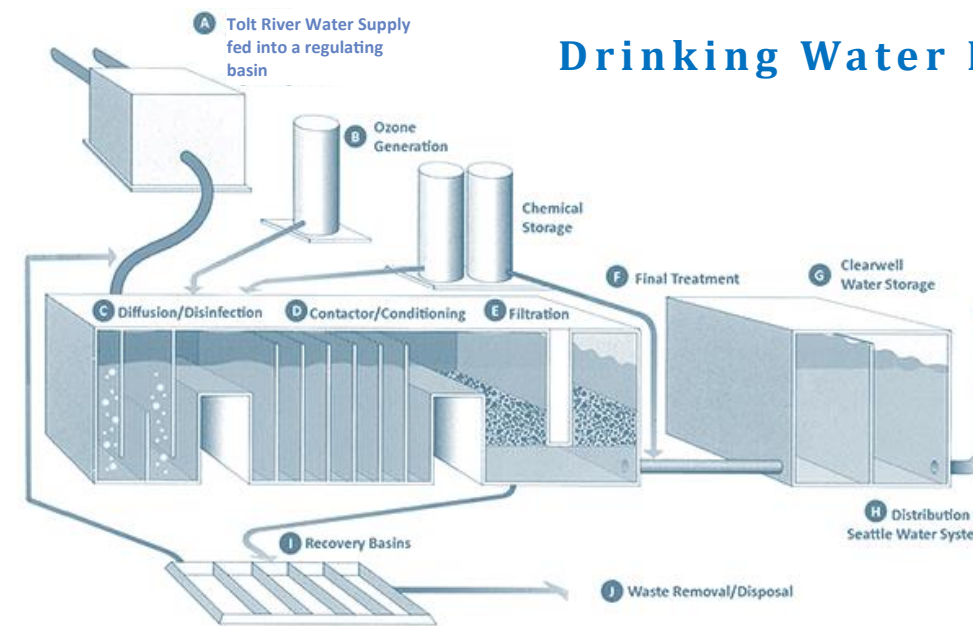
Since both watersheds are publicly owned, SPU is able to vigorously protect its watersheds through a comprehensive watershed protection program. Even so, there is always some potential for natural sources of contamination. In Duvall's surface water supplies, the potential sources of contamination include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa from wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which are naturally occurring; and
- Organic contaminants, which result from chlorine combining with the naturally occurring organic matter.

Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA / Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Drinking Water Process Overview



State are given a contamination susceptibility rating of "high," whether or not contaminants have been detected. Contamination that might occur would most likely be from soil erosion or animal activity.

Treatment

Water treatment of the Tolt supply consists of filtration, ozonation, chlorine disinfection, and fluoridation. Calcium oxide and CO₂ are added to help reduce the water's natural corrosive effect on

plumbing. Filtration removes organic material and makes the water cleaner and clearer. Ozone kills tough potential pathogens like giardia and cryptosporidium. After filtration, the water is further disinfected with chlorine. Fluoride is added for dental health. In order to make the water less corrosive to plumbing, the pH and alkalinity is adjusted using lime and carbon dioxide.

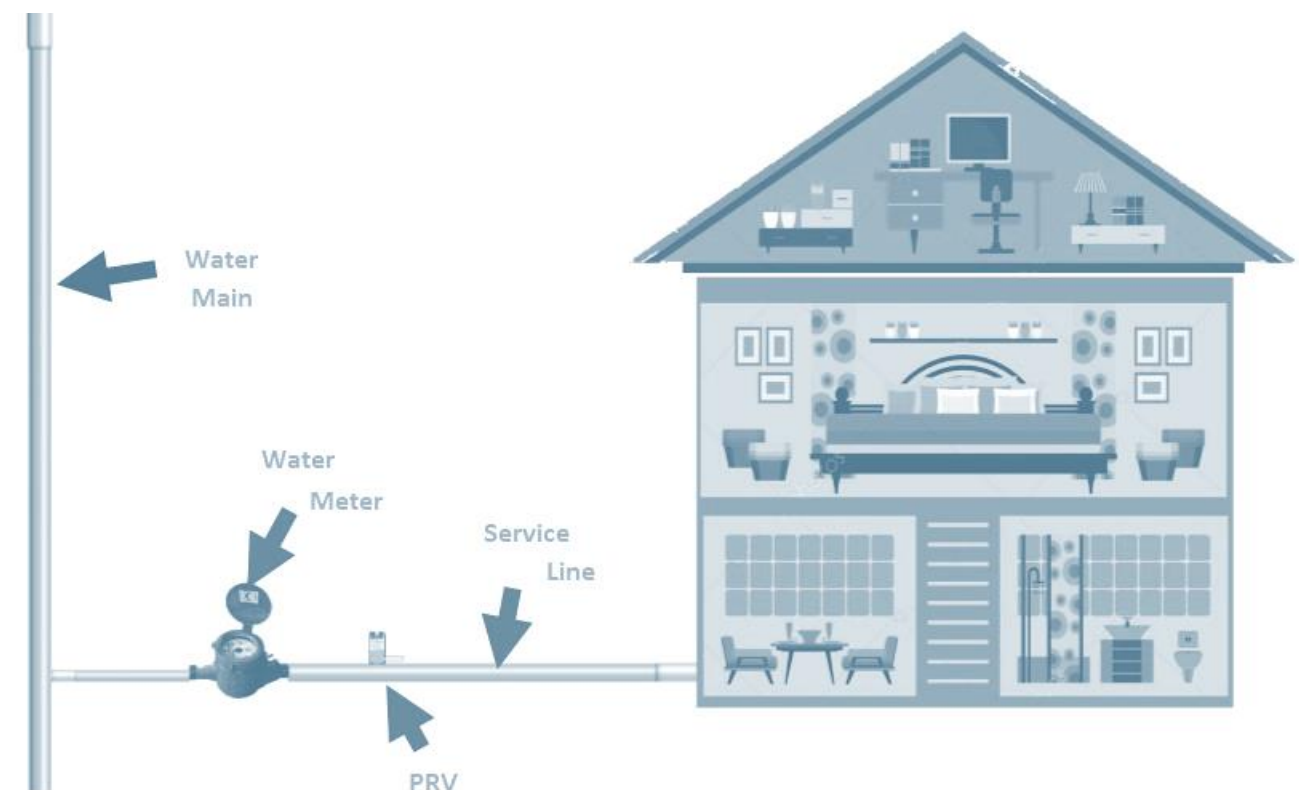
The Tolt Watershed

From the Cascades to Your Tap

The Tolt Reservoir and Watershed is located 10 miles east of Duvall in the Cascade Mountains. Rivers, streams, and snowmelt are impounded here to make up the reservoir supply. The water is filtered and treated and then travels through a supply pipeline to Duvall and other eastside water districts on its way to Seattle. SPU owns the Watershed and pipeline. Duvall buys this water, and both SPU and Duvall monitor and test it to maintain quality.

Watershed Protection

The Tolt Watershed covers nearly 14,000 acres and is closed to public access. SPU's aggressive watershed protection plan safeguards the water supply from degradation and human intrusion. However, according to the DOH, all surface waters in Washington



Saving Water Benefits People, Salmon, and Wildlife

The Saving Water Partnership – which is made up of Duvall and 18 water utility partners – has set a six-year conservation goal: reduce per capita use from current levels so that the SWP's total average annual retail water use is less than 105 mgd from 2013 through 2018 despite forecasted population growth. For 2018, the Saving Water Partnership met the goal, using 96.5 mgd.

Now that summer's coming, it's time to remember to conserve water to leave plenty in the rivers for salmon and wildlife.

Every Drop Counts

The Saving Water Partnership offers tips, tools, and rebates to help you use water wisely and keep your water bill as low as possible. All this information and more is available here: www.savingwater.org.

Conservation prepares the region for potential water supply challenges, helps customers use water wisely, and preserves the ethic of stewarding natural resources.

We can help you save water!



Rebates



Fixing Leaks



Gardening Classes



Lawn & Garden Videos

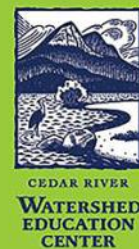


Saving water protects salmon.



Saving Water Partnership
Seattle and Participating Local Water Utilities

savingwater.org



WATERSHED TOURS

The Cedar River Watershed Education Center is only 35 miles east of Seattle, at beautiful Rattlesnake Lake. The Center is open year-round, Tuesday-Sunday from 10am to 5pm. Visiting the Center is free.

Guided tours of the Watershed are available July-September. (\$10 adults; \$5 youth & seniors ages 55 and older.)

\$5 OFF
EACH TICKET

CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED EDUCATION TOUR

Register and redeem at: seattle.gov/util/crwec Click on "Programs and Tours"
PROMO CODE: WATER Valid July-September 2019.

Source: SPU

5 Reasons Why Duvall's Drinking Water is Better than Bottled

1. Protected and Safe

Because SPU owns and manages both of its watersheds, they have unique control of the protection and quality of our water. This keeps our drinking water supply safe.

Tap water is carefully regulated by federal and state health agencies. To ensure the safety of our drinking water, SPU's water quality lab tests an average of 50 samples per day, 365 days a year.



VS



The average household uses
138 gallons
of water indoors every day.



Saving Water Partnership
Seattle and Participating Local Water Utilities

savingwater.org

2. Fresh and Pristine

Many cities source their drinking water from local rivers - the same rivers that are used for recreation, industry, and commerce. SPU's water is different. They capture our water as rain and melted snow in forested mountain watersheds. We have one of the purest water supplies in the nation.

3. Affordable

Bottled water can be up to 1,000 times more expensive than tap water. SPU's drinking water costs less than a penny per gallon. The average cost of a gallon of bottled water is around \$1.25. That can add up fast!

4. Tastes Great

SPU provides just enough treatment to keep your drinking water safe, clean, and tasting good. SPU even has a taste test panel that meets twice a month to taste and evaluate the drinking water.

5. Better for the Environment

It takes more than twice as much water to produce a plastic water bottle than it does to fill it. And only about 20 percent of those bottles get recycled. The rest end up in landfills or floating in our waterways and will take hundreds of years to decompose.

2018 Results

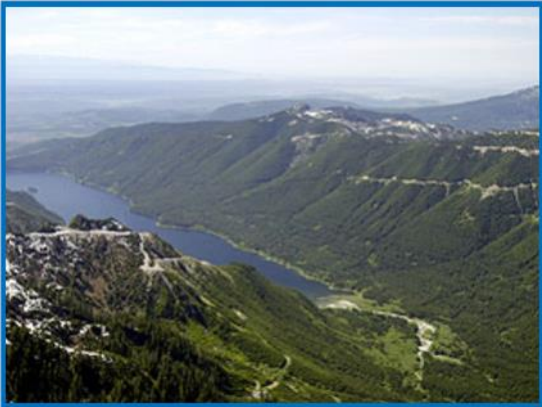
The results of monitoring in 2018 are shown in the following tables. These results are parameters regulated by federal and state agencies. For other water quality information please contact the Public Works Department. We can also send you a list of the more than 200 compounds for which we tested for but did not find in our drinking water supplies. Water quality data for non-regulated parameters are also provided on SPU’s

2018 Water Quality Monitoring Results Tolt System Data						
Detected Compounds	Units	Levels		EPA Limits		Typical Sources
		Average	Range	MCLG	MCL	
Raw Water						
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	1.3	1.1 - 1.5	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water						
Turbidity	NTU	0.04	0.01 - 0.35	NA	TT	Soil runoff
Arsenic	ppb	0.4	0.4 - 0.44	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	1.1	1.0—1.2	2000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	0.07	One sample	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	0.2	ND - 0.24	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	4	4	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	32.8	20.2 - 47.6	NA	80	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids(5)	ppb	25.6	16.9 - 30.0	NA	60	
Chlorine	ppm	0.85	0.71 - 0.94	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Definitions

MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level* - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as



close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MGD : *Million Gallons per Day*
mg/L: Milligrams per Liter

MRDL: *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level* - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal* - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

TT: *Treatment Technique* - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit* - Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2018 is 5 NTU, and for the Tolt supply it was 0.3 NTU for at least 95% of the samples in a month. For November 2018, 99.4% of the samples from the Tolt were below 0.3 NTU. All of the other months in 2018 had 100% of samples below 0.3 NTU for the Tolt.

NA: *Not Applicable*

ND: *Not Detected*

ppm: *1 part per million = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter*

ppb: *1 part per billion = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter*

1 ppm =1000 ppb

website: <https://www.seattle.gov/utilities/services/water/water-quality>.

Water quality monitoring data can be difficult to interpret. To make all the information fit into one table, we use many acronyms that are defined below the table.

Other Useful Tolt Data:

- Water Hardness = 1.32 Grains / Gallon (this water is soft)
- PH = 8.23
- Alkalinity = 18.8 mg/L

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results (Tolt WSA)					
Parameter and Units	MCLG	Action Level+	2017 Results*	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Source
Lead, ppb	0	15	4.0	0 of 51	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.15	0 of 51	
While SPU and Duvall monitor water chemistry continuously for corrosion control, residential lead and copper compliance samples are collected on a 3 - year cycle.					
* 90 th Percentile: i.e. 90 percent of the samples were less than the values shown.					
+ The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.					

Although there is no detectable lead in our source water, tests show there are sometimes elevated levels of lead and copper in some samples, primarily because of corrosion of household plumbing systems. These results show that it is very important that homeowners, business owners, and others be aware of their type of plumbing, and how the plumbing affects their drinking water quality.

Where you live, when your plumbing was installed, and what type of plumbing you have, all play a part in determining your potential exposure level. SPU treats the water to minimize the tendency for lead to enter the water, and results show that they have been very successful at this.

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved

metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant

women and young children.

To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for six hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1.800.426.4791** or online at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Finally, remember that drinking water is only a minor contributor to overall exposure to lead. Other sources, including paint, soil, and food, also contribute.

